

65th YEAR

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1915.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

RUINED VILLAGE GIVES UP ITS GOLD

Homes in Ashes, but Peasants
Show Touching Loyalty
to France.

TEARS IN EYES OF COLONEL

Aged Man Braves Death to Con-
tribute 350 Francs Gathered
From Neighbors.

BY GEORGES DUFRESNE.
PARIS, August 28.—An officer who is
at present here on a short furlough
from the front tells the following
touching story:

"Some time ago we were fighting near
a French village, which has changed
hands at least half a dozen times. It
was at that time in the hands of the
Germans, while our first-line trenches
were only 100 meters from the nearest
houses.

"One evening, while everything was
quiet and only an occasional shot was
heard at long intervals, a sudden fusil-
lade began. We thought it was the
signal of a German attack, and every
one rushed into the trenches. In the
darkness they ran up against a man
who cried: 'Don't shoot; I am a French-
man!'

"He proved to be a very old peasant,
but as it was possible that he might be
a German spy, he was surrounded and
taken before our colonel, who began
to examine him. 'There are four or
five of us,' he said, 'who remained in
the village when everybody else had
fled, because the land and the ruins of
our houses were our only earthly pos-
sessions. At our age it is easier
to remain in the midst of the fighting
than to change your habits, and death
is preferable by far to exile.

"The last time the French occupied
our village an officer gave us a French
newspaper. It didn't contain much
news, but we passed it from hand to
hand, and one thought came to all of
us immediately. The Minister of France
wanted gold, and each of us had put
away a few lousdors. We dug them up
and my friends sent me to give them
to you at the first opportunity.

"Then the old man handed the colonel
350 francs in gold, the entire wealth
of the devastated village.

"With tears in his eyes our colonel
received this precious gift, and em-
braced the old man, who said: 'In re-
turn I beg you, colonel, to keep me here
until you take the village. I want to
come back with you, for if I tried to
return before, I should be shot.'

"The gold was immediately sent to
the Bank of France, and a collection
is now being taken up for the benefit
of the people of that patriotic village."

GERMANS IN BELGIUM PREFER FRENCH MONEY

Here is another story which comes
from Liege, and which shows the Ger-
mans in Belgium prefer French money
to their own currency, which continues
to decline in value.

A Liege merchant who applied to
the German military authorities for a
passport to go abroad on a business
trip was told that he could only get
this if he would deposit a cash bail of
1,000 francs as a guarantee that he
would return and not join the Belgian
army. The merchant handed the Ger-
man official 500 marks in German paper
money, the equivalent of 1,000 francs
at the current rate of exchange, but
the official refused to accept it.

"I told you to deposit 1,000 francs,"
he said, "not 500 marks."

With some difficulty the merchant
got together the 1,000 francs, got his
passport and left. When he returned
some two weeks later, he demanded his
1,000 francs, but all he could get was
a German war-loan bond for 500
marks. He thus involuntarily became
a subscriber to the Kaiser's war loan.

SYMPATHY IS SHOWN FOR FRENCH ARMIES

A French journalist who has just
visited the French Army in Belgium,
after his vain attempt to escape from the
Swiss village of Hostenal, where he is
interned, found him greatly moved by
the many signs of sympathy he re-
ceived from the French people.

"Every morning," he said, "I got a
beautiful bouquet of wild flowers in
the French national colors, and on our
national holiday my room was
literally filled with red, blue and white
bouquets. Everybody here knows how
I long to return to France and take
up my military duties, and they do not
hesitate to express the hope that some
day I shall again accompany me when I
take up once more the fight against the
German aviators."

KAISER POPULAR GODFATHER

New Order Presently Will Increase
Number of Proteges.

BERLIN, August 28.—Emperor Wil-
liam is probably godfather to more boys
than any other person on earth, but he
is well able to stand up under the
strain that he has issued an order that
presently will increase the number of
his proteges. The rule formerly has
been that he would assume the respon-
sibility of being godfather to a seventh
son born to any family, provided the
boy was seventh son by one and the
same marriage. Under this ruling
many seventh sons have had to do
without the honor because the mother
had been twice married. The Emperor
now has modified the rule and an-
nounced that he will become godfather
to any seventh son, regardless of the
number of marriages the mother has
contracted, provided all seven boys are
living.

German Submarine Not Sunk by Airmen

Berlin Denies Official British
Statement Concerning inci-
dent Off Ostend.

BERLIN, August 28 (via London).—
The admiralty today denied the offi-
cial British statement that a German
submarine had been sunk this week by
a British aviator off the Belgian coast
near Ostend. The admiralty also made
a report on the attack on August 16 by
a German submarine on the English
coast. The announcement is as follows:
"One of our submarines on August 16
destroyed by gunfire the benzol factory
with the attached benzol warehouses
and coke furnaces near Harrington,
Eng. The statement of the British
press that the submarine attacked the
open towns of Harrington, Parton and
White Haven is incorrect.

"The same submarine on August 15
was fired at from a great distance in
the Irish Sea by a large passenger
steamer, probably a Royal Mail steam
packet, but was not hit.

"The British admiralty announced on
August 27 that a German submarine
had been destroyed and sunk off Os-
tend by a British seaplane. This is in-
exact. The submarine was attacked but
not hit, and returned to port undam-
aged."

The British statement referred to by
the German admiralty was made on Au-
gust 26. It stated that Squadron Com-
mander Arthur Blesworth had de-
stroyed singlehanded a German subma-
rine off Ostend. The announcement
contained these words: "The submarine
was observed to be completely wrecked
and sank off Ostend."

WARNS AGAINST BOYCOTT

President of China to Issue Lengthy
Mandate.

PEKING, August 28.—So serious has
the boycott of Japanese goods become
that the Japanese government has
made representations to the Chinese
government concerning it. It was the
practice formerly in China for the
guilds or business societies to organize
boycotts and see that they were main-
tained by all the people whom they
could control or influence; but the
central government was seriously
alarmed during the negotiations with
Japan, which began in January and
terminated in May, and official instruc-
tions were sent to all the governors of
provinces to prevent any such boycott.

The people, however, felt so strongly
with regard to the Japanese demands
that they passed the word from one
to another, and such a serious boycott
resulted that the Japanese trade
throughout China, which is essential to
the heavily-taxed island kingdom, has
been seriously affected.

The Japanese legation in Peking has
again made representations to the Wal-
Chiao-Pu, the Foreign Office, and Presi-
dent Yuan Shi-Kai has promulgated
another lengthy mandate in which he
states: "Although it must be acknowl-
edged that our citizens are prompted
by patriotism, they should be wise
enough to recognize what is more vital
and serious. To satisfy one's momentary
anger is not an action befitting a
wise man. The people should, there-
fore, be peaceful in their vocations and
show no hostility to any one people;
neither should they entertain any
suspicion. The Chiang Chin (military
commanders) and governors should,
whenever they hear of any boycott
against foreign goods or movement
anti-foreign in spirit, do their utmost
to explain matters with a view to sup-
pressing such deeds. Any attempt to
disturb the peace should be strictly
dealt with, so that our merchants may
not suffer any more than they do now,
nor our diplomatic affairs be further
complicated."

HEFFRON RESTS EASILY

Condition of Catholic Bishop Wounded
by Priest in Satisfactory.

WINONA, MINN., August 28.—Bishop
Patrick H. Heffron, who was shot
through the right lung yesterday by
the priest, Father Lesches, was rest-
ing easily today. His physician re-
ported the bishop's condition as satis-
factory.

Father Lesches was arraigned to-
day in Municipal Court charged with
assault. Formal hearing was set for
September 4. The priest stood staring
at the floor. He told the sheriff he
had no money for an attorney.

PLAN TO ERECT MEMORIAL

Colonial Daughters Will Honor Women
of Colonial Period.

CINCINNATI, O., August 28.—The
National Society of Colonial Daugh-
ters of America at a meeting here yester-
day voted a memorial to be erected
in honor of the women of the Colonial
period from 1607 to 1776. Regents of
the Colonial Daughters of America of
New York, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky,
Missouri, Delaware, California, New
Jersey and the District of Columbia
will co-operate in carrying the project
to a successful issue. The location for
the monument will be decided at a
later date.

PRIVATE GEE IS KILLED

Became Known in England as "In-
dispensable Man."

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, August
28.—Private Horace Gee, who became
known throughout England as "the
indispensable man" as the result of a
debate in Parliament, has been killed
in action in the Dardanelles.

After he had enlisted, the Birming-
ham Chamber of Commerce petitioned
Parliament to release him from mili-
tary service, on the ground that his
services as an expert maker of needles
were indispensable to the boot trade
of central England. The matter was
brought up in Parliament, and the gov-
ernment was compelled to defend its
refusal to release Gee, stating that the
shortage of needles had not so far af-
fected the rate of production of army
boots.

SOCIALIST PARTY BREAKS TO PIECES

Powerful Organization Is Shat-
tered on Rocks of Interna-
tional Warfare.

ITS FATE INDEED TRAGIC

In One Day Gigantic Work of
Many Generations Col-
lapses.

BY FREDERICK WERNER.

BERLIN, August 28.—The war has
accomplished what neither the great
Bismarck nor his minor successors
were able to do. It has broken up the
great Social Democratic party in Ger-
many.

In the Chamber of Wuertemberg re-
cently the radical Socialists declared
war to the knife against their old party
when they formed the new independent
party, the Socialist Union, whose actual
program is peace—peace without any
attempt of conquest or of subjugation
of nationalities.

Perhaps the most tragic element in
the breaking up of the great socialistic
world movement is its downward mis-
take in Germany has been brought about
by a question as typically national and im-
perialistic as this: Whether or not Ger-
many is to profit by the war by extend-
ing her frontiers.

Here, at least, one was inclined to
think, was a question on which all in-
ternational Socialists must agree. It
appeared so absolutely evident that, of
course, one must not suppress people
and nations when the foundation of
one's program is freedom. But those
who thought so were evidently mis-
taken, and the later attempts that were
made to bring about a reconciliation
served only to widen the breach.

The fate that overtook the interna-
tional Socialists when the war broke
out was indeed a tragic one, and es-
pecially tragic to the German Socialists.
Never had that party held a stronger
or more proud position—with its 4,000,
000 voters, the greatest party in the
Reichstag, and numerous representa-
tives in the chambers of the various
countries of the German empire.

In one day the gigantic work of gen-
erations collapsed. The day when the
German Socialists as a whole, like a
flock of sheep, deserted their ideals and
voted in favor of the war appropri-
ations, they sealed their own doom.

BECOMES NONENTITY IN SINGLE MOMENT

In a single moment the powerful
party became a nonentity—its ideas and
its power were swept aside by a word
of the Kaiser, and the millions of
voters who for generations had been
taught to hate and contest war, em-
braced the guns, shouldered the rifles
and went to war with a song on their
lips.

It was seen then that there must
have been a great unsuspected flow
in the massive ingot of international
socialism. It has counted without
taking into consideration that patri-
otism, old-fashioned love of coun-
try, love of the particular clan to
which you happen to belong, though a
most primitive and unmodern feeling,
is still stronger than the more ideal
love of all humankind in general.

Anybody could see that there was
no sense in international Socialists
going to war against those they used
to call brethren for no other reason
than because they happened to live on
the other side of a political frontier.
When the leaders afterwards have tried
to prove that there was some sense in
it is small wonder that they have not
succeeded.

So much has gone to pieces that the
leaders of the French Socialists
solemnly call for bitter and implacable
war until Germany, with millions of
German Socialist brethren lies
crushed and bleeding to death on the
battle field.

So much has gone to pieces that the
most of the German Socialist leaders
see nothing repulsive in annexing Bel-
gium, which the German Chancellor
himself a year ago declared had been
violated by Germany in defense of her
national existence.

So much has gone to pieces that Ger-
man Socialist leaders calmly dis-
cuss regulations of frontiers as the
result of a war in which millions of
people have been murdered.

"How is it possible to get away from
these facts?" says Herr Liebknecht, the
only German Socialist who from the
very first remained loyal to his ideals,
which with him had become convic-
tions. "How powerless are even the
most honeyed and clever phrases
against these dreadful events, and
what a bottomless pit of hypocrisy it
is to pretend that they do not exist
or that they mean nothing!"

SMOKING DEN FOR OLD WOMEN

One of Modernisms in New Building at
Ramsey County Poor Farm.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 28.—A lit-
tle group of gray-haired women, some
grandmothers and some great-grand-
mothers, resting easily in comfortable
rocking chairs with thin blue ribbons
of smoke rising from their meerschaum
and calabash pipes, will be one of the
modernisms at the new \$150,000 women's
building at the Ramsey County Poor Farm.

The old women are to have an elabo-
rate smoking-room, and, said Mrs.
Albert Moore, wife of the farm super-
intendent, to-day: "If the dear old souls
want the walls covered with pictures
of race horses, prize fighters and base-
ball players they may have them."

"When we took a poll of the old
ladies regarding the establishment of
a den for smoking," she continued,
"there was hardly a dissenting vote.
We shall furnish the tobacco, and we
expect the 'smoker' to be one of the
most popular places of the institution."
Several of the old women declare
they will retain their cozy pipes de-
spite their contrast to the furnishings.

"SHAKE, WOODROW, SHAKE!"



PRECOCIOUS COURAGE TOLD ON COURT RECORDS

Boy of Thirteen Runs Away to War
and Performs Feats of Won-
derful Daring.

FIGHTS BRAVELY AT MARNE

Sent Home, He Is Arrested for
Crime, but Is Dismissed by Judge,
Who Compliments Him on His
Record.

PARIS, August 28.—A boy of thir-
teen has just appeared before a higher
criminal court, and a remarkable story
of precocious courage has thus been
spread on the court records.

At the beginning of the war the lad
told his parents he wanted to go to
the front. When they forbade him he
ran away and joined an infantry reg-
iment. He is big for his age, and the
soldiers kept him. He fought bravely
at the Marne, and was wounded.

From the hospital he was returned
to his parents, but he soon joined an-
other regiment. This time he showed
such reckless courage near Loup that
he was mentioned in dispatches and
publicly congratulated by the general
of his division. The general also per-
suaded the boy that he had done enough
fighting and had better enter the
French school for midshipmen at Brest.

Soon tiring of books, the boy ran
away a third time. He joined a reg-
iment which came to Paris, where the
boy was arrested as a vagrant and sen-
tenced to a penal colony. From this
sentence he appealed. He was freed,
and the president of the appeal court
congratulated him on his record.

FAMOUS ALPINE GUIDE VIENNA KILLED IN BATTLE

VIENNA, August 28.—Serp Inner-
kofler, a famous Tyrolean Alpine
koller, who was known to many Ameri-
cans, has been killed at the front on
the Isonzo. Before an Italian bullet
struck him down he accomplished many
daring deeds.

In the course of the battles in the
region of the Drei-Zinnen mountains it
became necessary to reconnoiter the
positions of the Italian artillery and
infantry. Innerkofler volunteered for
this dangerous work. On a pitch-dark
night he climbed to a summit of the
Kleine Zinne, a peak nearly 8,000 feet
high.

He carried a telephone apparatus,
and in the morning, as soon as he could
distinguish the Italian positions, he di-
rected the fire of the Austrian artillery
from his lofty post.

The Italians were thrown into a
panic when a hail of shells struck them
with deadly accuracy. After a
fearful bombardment they were com-
pletely driven from the Paterno saddle
by an attack of a battalion of
Tyrolean sharpshooters.

Shortly before his death Innerkofler
led a small scouting detachment which
had been ordered to make a flank at-
tack on a company of Italian Alpine
troops. Under the cover of the night,
after hours of dangerous climbing, the
famous guide brought the detachment
to the summit of Mount Elfer, one of
the highest of the Dolomite Mountains
in the Sexten region. About 4 o'clock
in the morning Innerkofler and his

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

MAXINE ELLIOTT COURTS DEATH TO BE WITH LOVER

Report Says Famous Actress Wants
to Die as Did Man She Was
to Marry.

SHE GRIEVES FOR WILDING

Where Danger Is Most Threatening
and Shrapnel Flies Thickest, She
Is Found Giving Succor to Woun-
ded and Suffering.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)
LONDON, August 28.—The friends of
Miss Maxine Elliott in London are liv-
ing in daily dread of her death under
German fire in Belgium, where she has
been for the last eight months. Ac-
cording to the story brought back by
an English officer, Miss Elliott has been
absolutely reckless in defying the
bursting shrapnel, as she goes her
rounds, giving succor to the wounded.

Besides assisting the American Re-
lief Commission in its task of feeding
the starving Belgians—she herself is in
charge of one of the barges running
through the Holland canals—more re-
cently she insisted in getting into the
actual fighting zone and exposing her-
self to all the soldier's perils.

One of Miss Elliott's closest friends
in London said to-day that the real
reason lying behind her thus courting
death is her grief over the death of
Captain Anthony F. Wilding, the tennis
star, whom all London had long been
expecting she would marry. It was
following his death in action that Miss
Elliott took up work at the front.

"We all believe," said the informant,
"that she is deliberately seeking the
same fate as Wilding."

NOT FIGHTING IN ORDER TO CHEER FOLKS AT HOME

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)
BERLIN, August 28.—The "Vossische
Zeitung" quotes a letter from a soldier
to his little sister, who had written
to him, asking him to "kill a lot of
Russians," and "to gain a new victory
in order to cheer us up." He writes:
"Kill a lot of Russians! You have
not seen them lying about—those poor
dead, with their singularly solemn
faces...."

"You have not seen the battle which
preceded, and the bad wounds so many
of my friends got in trying to kill a
lot of them. You do not think of the
fact that those dead men had parents,
brothers and sisters, whom they loved."

"And you have not seen the har-
rowing destruction of the villages and
towns—how the poor, hunted down
population is running away, leaving
everything they had behind them to be
consumed by the flames."

"And then, remember, we are not
fighting in order to cheer you up—we
are not lying about in the open air
day and night, starved and suffering
from wounds and home-sickness in
order that you at home may be cheerful
at the tea or beer table."

"We are fighting and bearing this
terrible wretchedness in order that you
may be spared the horrors of war, and
that Germany's future may be bright."

BAVARIAN SHOWS HOW TO CATCH CAVALRYMAN

He Stuns French Officer by Direct-
ing His Bullet Against His
Steel Helmet.

GETS PRISONER AND HORSE

Story of Vengeance Comes From Bel-
gium—Youth, Who Sees Mother
Slain, Drives Car Containing Mur-
derers Into River Meuse.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)
MUNICH, August 28.—Rev. A. Rott-
meier, the chaplain of one of the Ba-
varian regiments on the western front,
writes to the "Muenchener Neueste
Nachrichten":

"During one of my pastoral visits to
our outposts I recently met a lone Ba-
varian infantryman. The soldier was
sitting in a deep hole and watched the
ground between his position and the
border of a small forest about a mile
and a half away. When he saw me, he
shouted: 'Pastor, jump into one of the
holes over there, or climb a tree. You
will see then how I catch a French
cavalryman. Our captain needs a
French horse.'

"I followed his advice and made for
one of the holes, as climbing trees is
not one of my strong points. Through
my spy-glass I discovered a fine French
cavalry officer, who cautiously ad-
vanced from the forest along the high-
way. My infantryman calmly got his
rifle ready and when the Frenchman
was only five or six hundred yards from
us he carefully aimed and blazed away."

"The French officer sank from the
saddle and his horse tried to run away,
but the animal was quickly caught by
the soldier and tied to a tree. I has-
tened to the side of the Frenchman, and
when I started to administer the last
rites to him, my Bavarian came up.
'Don't bother, pastor,' he said. 'He
is not hurt. In a few minutes he will
come around all right.'

"He was right. The officer opened his
eyes and looked around in a dazed way,
after we carried him to one of the holes
that had sheltered us. Within a half
hour he was as well as ever, and only
a small bump on the side of his head
showed that he had been hit by some-
thing. He was, of course, taken pris-
oner."

"When I expressed my astonishment
our sharpshooter explained: 'That's
very simple. I always do it that way.
You see, I aim for their heads, which
are protected by heavy steel helmets.
The bullet does not penetrate the
metal; it stuns them. That's all I
want, because I get them and their
horses. Why should I kill them? The
trick requires only a good eye and a
sure hand.'

YOUTH TAKES REVENGE FOR DEATH OF MOTHER

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)
PARIS, August 28.—From Belgium
comes this story of vengeance. In a
village near Namur, in a peaceful vil-
lage, lived with his widowed mother a
Belgian manufacturer. The mutual de-
votion of son and mother was known to
all the countryside.

One day the German troops entered
the village, and their commander or-
dered the young man to bring out his
father's money.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

SOLDIERS RESENT LIFE OF INACTION

They Want to Be Up and at
Enemy Instead of
Loafing.

FEEL CRITICISM KEENLY

War Department Is Censured
for Not Beginning Drive
Against Germans.

BY PHILIP EVERETT.

LONDON, August 28.—In the Spanish-
American War I witnessed at Chicka-
mauga Park a certain New York regi-
ment encamped there going in a body
to the tent of the colonel in command
and in very plain words telling him
that unless they were permitted to go
to the front within a short time they
would refuse to drill any more. The
colonel, who was probably in symp-
athy with his men, went to Washing-
ton the next day and returned shortly
afterwards with the order to go to
Malanzas.

The very same spirit is to be found
at present among officers and men of
Kitchener's new army, though they
probably do not intend to use much
drastic means to accomplish their pur-
pose.

I have met during the last month
or more, ever since the Russians began
to retreat, a great many soldiers here,
officers as well as privates, who openly
expressed their disgust at being kept
in idleness here when they were fully
equipped and well trained to go to the
front, and when the press of the allies,
Russian as well as French, almost daily
made it known that they were waiting
for the arrival of the English to begin
"the great offensive which is to drive
the Germans back across their own
frontier and end the war."

MEN FEEL KEENLY CRITICISM OF ENGLISH

All these men very keenly felt that
the criticism against the English for
holding a front of only thirty-four
miles more than a year after the begin-
ning of the war was an unjustified. Not
one of them could find a single reason
why the War Department insists in
keeping such huge forces on English
soil.

I have met Frenchmen here in Lon-
don who a year ago were full of en-
thusiasm for England, express them-
selves with increasing bitterness
against the English military authori-
ties, while at the same time fully ap-
preciating the invaluable services ren-
dered by the British navy.

Germany, who, through her spies, is
fully aware of the feeling among the
French people at home, is at the same
time keeping up a vigorous campaign
to spread the impression that England
will do nothing on land. France and
Russia are so weakened that England,
after stepping in as a rescuing god in
the eleventh hour, will be in a posi-
tion to pose as having saved the situa-
tion, and thus being entitled to hold
the controlling vote on the peace con-
ference after the war.

There is a certain danger in this
which the English government does
not appear to have fully realized.

The German diplomats are now busily
engaged trying to make capital out of
the old animosities between the Flem-
ish and the Walloon population of oc-
cupied Belgium.

Through the voices of her statesmen,
professors and journalists Germany is
endeavoring to convince the Flemish
people that she recognizes them as her
blood relations and brethren, and that
she has no higher desire than to de-
liver them from the French yoke.

A prominent Flemish patriot, who
realizes what Germany's real intentions
are, and who recently succeeded in
making his escape through Holland
into this country, tells me a couple of
incidents which are very instructive.

During the past winter, he says, a
famous Belgian historian received a
visit from one of Germany's great
luminaries, Professor Lamprecht, who
died a short time ago. The German
professor immediately began to speak
to his Belgian colleague of the close
affinity of race between the Germans
and part of the Belgians. He swore
that the Kaiser was by no means in-
spired by the evil intentions attributed
to him by wicked people; on the con-
trary, he never for a moment had
thought of annexing Belgium, but sim-
ply desired to acquire the coast of the
country as a bulwark against England,
and this would really be an advan-
tage also to the Belgians, who would
thus themselves be protected against
the perditionous country across the North
Sea, which was their greatest and bit-
terest